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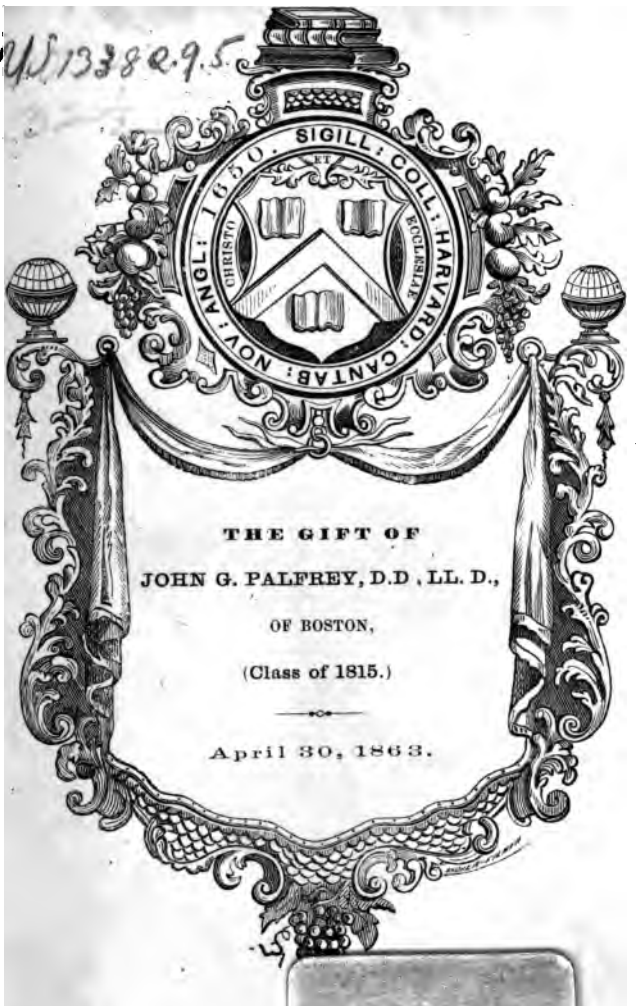

THE GIFT OF

JOHN G. PALFREY, D.D., LL. D.,

OF BOSTON,

(Class of 1815.)

April 30, 1863.

THE

MT. HOLYOKE HAND-BOOK,

AND

TOURIST'S GUIDE;

FOR

NORTHAMPTON,

AND ITS VICINITY.

BY JOHN EDEN.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
HOPKINS, BRIDGMAN & CO.
1851.

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1853. April.
Gift of
Hon. John G. Palfrey.
(Class of 1815.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

"The Mount Holyoke Hand-Book, and Tourist's Guide;" has been prepared for the use and accommodation of those who visit that renowned spot, in order to afford them the information necessary to their complete enjoyment of the varied and numerous objects embraced in the vast amphitheatre it commands. That its readers might repose full confidence in the authenticity of the description, reference has been had to the late President Dwight's "Travels in New England;" and President Hitchcock's "Geology of Massachusetts;" but such particulars have been added as altered circumstances and later events rendered necessary to the completeness and interest of the manual.

MOUNT HOLYOKE HAND-BOOK.

MOUNT HOLYOKE is situated in Hadley in the County of Hampshire, and State of Massachusetts. It is considered to have derived its name from Mr. Elizur Holyoke, one of the Commissioners for laying out Northampton in 1654, just after its purchase from the Indians.

Mount Holyoke is about 830 feet above the Connecticut at its base, but in the place of its ascent is of so gradual an acclivity, that carriages travel a considerable part of the way, and the summit may be reached on horseback by those whose pedestrian powers are feeble. Here the visitor is most amply paid for the trouble he has undergone, for from hence is seen the richest prospect in New England, and not improbably in the United States. Hitherto the view was confined to certain directions; it was restricted in others by trees and rocky eminences which the eye of the spectator could not surmount, but the newly-built observatory overtops all these obstructions, and presents to the vision of the beholder one uninterrupted and magnificent am-

phitheatre of landscape. And what a glorious view!

> "In depth, in height, in circuit, how serene
> The spectacle, how pure!—Of Nature's works
> In earth and air,—
> A revelation infinite it seems."

Mount Holyoke is part of a Mountain ridge of greenstone, commencing with West Rock, near New Haven, and proceeding northerly across the whole of Connecticut; but its elevation is small until it reaches Easthampton, when it suddenly mounts up to the height of nearly a thousand feet, and forms Mount Tom. The ridge crosses the Connecticut, in a north east direction, and curving still more to the east, terminates ten miles from the river in the north west part of Belchertown. All that part of the ridge east of the river is called Holyoke, though the prospect house is erected near its south-western extremity, opposite Northampton, and near the Connecticut. This is by far the most commanding spot on the mountain, though several distinct summits that have as yet received no uniform name, afford delightful prospects.—Thus,

> "Change of place
> From kindred features diversely combin'd,
> Produces change of beauty ever new."

Many are not aware of what may be gained by a slight change of position on a mountain, and thus lose much of the pleasure they might otherwise derive.

In the view from Mount Holyoke the grand and the beautiful are united, but the latter greatly predominates. The first hour spent on this spot will be one of the last to be effaced from the memory. Nothing can be seen, except an occasional glimpse through the trees, in the ascent, until the visitor arrives at the Mountain House, and here the sudden burst of such a magnificent prospect is as startling as it is delightful. The visitor finds himself lifted up nearly a thousand feet from the midst of a plain, which, northerly and southerly, is of great extent; and so comparatively narrow is the naked rock on which he stands, that he wonders it has withstood the winds and storms of so many centuries.

Of all the charming objects however with which the landscape abounds, the most enchanting is the Connecticut itself. This stream may perhaps with as much propriety, as any in the world, be named the Beautiful River. Joel Barlow, in his poem of the Columbiad, speaking of the Connecticut, says:

> "No watery glades thro' richer vallies shine,
> Nor drinks the sea a lovelier wave than thine."

Indeed, during its whole course, it uniformly sustains this character. The purity, salubrity, and sweetness of its waters, the frequency, and elegance of its meanders, its absolute freedom from all aquatic vegetables; the uncommon and universal beauty of its banks, here, a smooth and winding beach; now fringed with bushes; now crowned with lofty trees, and now formed by the intruding hill, the rude bluff, and the shaggy mountain; are objects which cannot be thoroughly described or adequately imagined.—The river turns four times to the east, and three times to the west, within twelve miles, and within that distance makes a progress of twenty-four. It winds its way majestically, yet most beautifully, through the meadows of Hatfield, Hadley, and Northampton, and directly in front of Holyoke, it formerly swept around in a graceful curve of three miles, without advancing in its oceanward course a hundred rods; but in the spring of 1840, (as if impelled by the go-ahead character of the age,) it cut across the neck of this peninsula, though as it still continues to pass around the curve, as well as through the new channel, the beauty of the spot is unimpaired. After this, it passes directly through the deep opening between Holyoke and Tom, which its own waters or some other agencies have ex-

cavated in early times. Below this point, the Connecticut is in full view, like a serpentine mirror for nearly twenty miles.

The intervals which in this view border it in continual succession, are fields containing from five hundred to five thousand acres, formed like terraced gardens, lowest near the river, and rising as they recede from it by regular gradations. These fields are distributed into an immense multitude of lots geometrically diversified in the summer with grass, corn, grain, and other products of laborious industry. On the west, and a little elevated above the general level, the eye turns with delight to the populous village of Northampton; exhibiting in its public edifices and private dwellings an unusual degree of neatness and elegance. A little more to the right, the quiet and substantial villages of Hadley and Hatfield, and still farther east and more distant, Amherst, with its College, Observatory, Cabinet, and Academy, on a commanding eminence, form pleasant resting places for the eye. The valley on the South of Holyoke is not as interesting as that on the west and north, chiefly because the land is less fertile. The village of South Hadley with Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, is indeed a pleasing object, but Springfield, though finely situated, is too far removed for an exhi-

bition of its particular features. Other places south of Springfield are indistinctly visible along the banks of the Connecticut: and even the spires of some of the churches in Hartford, may be seen in good weather, just rising above the trees. Still farther south may be seen the abrupt greenstone bluffs midway between Hartford and New Haven; and looking with a telescope between these, other low hills may be indistinctly seen, which may be the trap ridge encircling New Haven.

Facing the south-west, the observer has before him on the opposite side of the river, the ridge called Mount Tom, rising one or two hundred feet higher than Holyoke, and dividing the valley of the Connecticut longitudinally. The western branch of this valley is bounded on the west by the Hoosac range of mountains; which, as seen from Holyoke, rises ridge above ridge for more than twenty miles, checquered with cultivated fields and forests, and not unfrequently enlivened by villages and church spires. In the north-west, Graylock may be seen peering above the Hoosac; and still farther north, several of the Green Mountains in Vermont, shoot up beyond the region of the clouds in imposing grandeur. A little to the south of west, the beautiful outline of Mount Everett is often visible. Nearer

at hand, and in the valley of the Connecticut, the insulated Sugar Loaf, and Mount Toby present their fantastic outlines; while far in the north-east ascends in dim and misty grandeur the cloud-capt Monadnoc.

Probably, under favorable circumstances, not less than thirty churches in as many towns are visible from Holyoke. The north and south diameter of the field of vision there cannot be less than one hundred and fifty miles.

The spectator, on such a spot, turns round and round, and drinks in new beauties, until the tired optic nerve shrinks from its office.

> "Ah that such beauty, varying in the light
> Of living nature, cannot be portrayed
> By words, nor by the pencil's silent skill,
> But is the property of him alone
> Who hath beheld it, noted it with care,
> And in his mind recorded it with love."

Mount Holyoke commands also a view of the Connecticut River Rail Road for many miles; and it is a novel and interesting sight to witness the Iron Horse suddenly emerging from the Willimantic bridge, and pursuing its impetuous and resistless course along the picturesque bank of the stream, and through the beautiful meadows below us.

But in addition to the pleasure to be derived

from the landscape beauties of Mt. Holyoke, it possesses many features of great interest to the lover of Geological research. A few will be mentioned for the benefit of those whose tastes may prompt, and whose leisure may enable them to pursue the investigation. First may be named the Diluvial furrows, scratches, and grooves which have been left by angular bowlders, and smaller fragments of rock, in their passage over the surface, under the influence of aqueous agency. Some of these may be seen a few rods north of the Prospect House, and further to the south are bowlders of granite and sandstone, several feet in diameter, lying upon the spot where they have scored the trap rock.

But most of the furrows on this mountain are worn so deep as to become valleys, from a few feet, to one or two hundred feet deep. The top of the ridge of Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke is of exceedingly unequal elevation; being crossed by a multitude of valleys varying in depth from 8 to 10 feet to that in which Connecticut river runs, which is at least 800 feet below the highest part of the ridge. The upper part of the mountain is composed of greenstone, and in several instances the greenstone has been all swept away in the valleys above named, so that their bottom is only sandstone. But in

general, the valleys are not deep enough to reach the bottom of the greenstone. It ought further to be remarked, that on its west and north sides, this ridge is very precipitous, at least for 200 or 300 feet; so that in fact the upper part of it, through which the valleys have been cut, forms a wall of very hard materials. The whole length of the ridge is not far from 15 miles, and in this distance, there are probably from 50 to 100 of these distinct valleys, which Dr. Hitchcock is satisfied are valleys of erosion; though he does not suppose that they were all entirely produced by diluvial agency; he thinks it probable there were original inequalities in these mountains, and that in many cases this agency only modified the valleys that already existed. The present bed of the Connecticut, between Holyoke and Tom appears to be a valley of erosion, yet here was probably a depression in the ridge before the aqueous agency commenced. Indeed from an examination of the sandstone strata beneath the trap on the north part of Tom, and the south part of Holyoke, it will be found that they dip laterally towards the river. From this and other characteristics, the inference is that the bed of the river between these mountains, was originally a valley of subsidence, occasioned by a fault in the sandstone. Probably therefore the

actual erosion by the waters has not been much greater in this valley than in many others on these mountains. But the work here commenced on a lower level. There are scarcely any examples of diluvial valleys, like those on Holyoke, in other parts of Massachusetts. The top of Mount Toby, in Sunderland, considerably higher than Holyoke, shows a few of them, which are not of much depth. It ought, however, to be recollected that most of the mountain ridges in the state run north and south; and this may have prevented the occurrence of these vallies. Upon the whole, Dr. Hitchcock is inclined to the opinion that this phenomenon exists on Holyoke and Tom because their elevation is less than that of the primary regions forming the east and west sides of the valley, and therefore, the diluvial waters acted there a longer time. The direction of the current in that valley, as appears from the course taken by the drift, and the bearing of the grooves and scratches, corresponded essentially with that of the valley.

Standing upon Holyoke and facing the south, the visitor has directly before him, and as it were under his feet, the deep gorge between Holyoke and Tom, through which Connecticut river passes. Following the western side of the

mountain, as it rapidly descends to the river, we find it terminating with a naked rock extending several rods into the river, and nearly perpendicular on the side next to the water, from 20 to 100 feet high. A considerable part of this naked rock exhibits a columnar structure similar to that of *Fingal's Cave* and the *Giant's Causeway*. Less than half a mile south of the point where the road that leads to the Prospect House on Holyoke strikes against the steep part of the mountain, and turns northerly, may be found an interesting and unique example of greenstone columns. After climbing up some 50 feet over the loose angular fragments, that have fallen from these columns, by the action of frost and gravity, and which form a talus whose slope is nearly 40 degrees, the visitor, finds himself standing under a projecting mass of columns, whose lower extremities have worn away and fallen: and from the manner in which the fragments have cleaved off, the ends of the columns overhead, have assumed the form of a hemisphere, more commonly that of a paraboloid, and sometimes they are even lenticular. At least three rows of these columns, each of which is not less than two and sometimes three feet in diameter, thus project forward from the cliff,

over the observer's head. Yet when it is thought how feebly the columns hold upon one another, and perceived that thousands and thousands have already fallen ;—when, moreover, it is considered how instantly even one of them, abandoning its frail tenure, would carry with it certain destruction to human life—it is impossible to feel perfectly easy, while standing beneath such a superimpending mass, however geologically interesting its formation may be. By passing a few rods northerly from the last mentioned spot, we come to another example of projecting columns, and though essentially like the southern part, yet being much more elevated, and the overhanging extremities more perfect in their form, it makes an agreeable variety for the observer. While the summit of Holyoke attracts crowds of visitors, but few, it is believed, go to this spot, yet we have never known any one visit it who was not highly gratified. Indeed, (as President HITCHCOCK observes,) how can any one, who has any taste for Nature in her most curious aspects, remain uninterested as he stands there

> "Gazing, and takes into his mind and heart,
> With undistracted reverence, the effect
> Of those proportions where the Almighty hand
> That made the worlds, the Sovereign Architect,
> Has deigned to work as if by human art."

Dr. Hitchcock has informed us of a peculiarity he discovered in these rocks, of which no mention has yet been made in any printed work. They exhibit magnetic polarity in an extraordinary degree. *Opposite* poles being often found on the same surface; all of which may be verified by the use of a pocket compass. Some of the rocks near the Mountain House will afford the curious inquirer an exemplification of this rare characteristic.

Mount Tom, although higher than Mount Holyoke, and insulated in the same great valley, does not possess objects of equal interest around its base. Hence it is not much frequented, while Holyoke is a place of great resort.

We should here announce that a small hotel has been this season erected on the summit of Mt. Holyoke, for the entertainment of visitors. The old building was quite inadequate to the public accommodation. Here individuals or parties can obtain refreshments at short notice, and on reasonable terms. There are one or two sleeping apartments where those who are desirous to witness the setting and rising of the sun may pass the night. A dense fog, resembling the ocean, sometimes rests upon the valleys below, and shuts out the sun while it shines in all its glory upon the hills around the observer on

the mountain. Sometimes this phenomenon occurs in winter.

"Tis morn: with gold the verdant mountain glows;
More high the snowy peaks with hues of rose.
For stretched beneath the many tinted hills
A mighty waste of mist the valley fills;
A solemn sea! whose vales and mountains round
Stand motionless to awful silence bound:
Like leaning masts of stranded ships appear
The pines that near the coast their summits rear.
Of cabins, woods, and lawns, a pleasant shore,
Bounds calm and clear the chaos still and hoar."

On the top of the building is fixed a large telescope for the use of visitors, and below is a circumvolving machine, in which the more juvenile portion of them appear to take sensible delight in riding. The only element that is scarce on Mt. Holyoke is water. All that is used has to be brought up from Hoccanum, which is no trifling affair, and the considerate visitor will therefore be as economical of it as he can in his ablutions.

Mr. JOHN W. FRENCH is the gentlemanly and obliging proprietor of the Mountain House, and ladies visiting the place will receive every attention from Mrs. FRENCH.

Having taken a general survey, and dwelt at some length on Mount Holyoke as the prime ob-

ject of attraction, we will proceed to mention a few particulars respecting some of the places embraced in this panoramic picture, that have a historical or local interest, with a view to assist the tourist in determining towards which of them he may choose to bend his steps. We shall begin with Northampton, where we assume he will be tempted to sojourn for some time, in order to repeat his visits to Mt. Holyoke, and from whence he can visit any or all the other places named at his convenience.

Northampton was the third town settled in the County of Hampshire, and formerly included Southampton, Westhampton, and Easthampton. The objects by which this town is surrounded are not excelled in splendour and beauty by any others of the same kind in New England.

Northampton has seven churches, viz: two Congregational, one Unitarian, one Episcopal, one Baptist, one Roman Catholic, and one Methodist.

There are two banks, the Northampton Bank and the Holyoke Bank; there is also a Savings Bank. Two weekly papers are published here, —the Hampshire Gazette, and the Northampton Courier—the former is the organ of the whig, the latter of the free soil party. The Town Hall, designed by W. F. Pratt of Northamp-

ton, is a splendid building, and one of the rooms in it is devoted to the purposes of an Atheneum. There is also a Court House. A spacious and very handsome hall, called Agricultural Hall, belongs to HARVEY KIRKLAND, ESQ. and is available for concerts, balls, lectures or other public purposes.

Northampton has three hotels,—the Mansion House, Warner's Hotel, and the Nonotuck House. They are all good houses, but each has its peculiar advantages.

The MANSION HOUSE stands in a quiet position, on rising ground, commanding a noble prospect of the mountain and meadow scenery, and is in all respects a highly eligible situation. CAPTAIN BREWSTER presides over this establishment, which is saying enough. He needs no panegyric here, for all his visitors are his encomiasts.

WARNER'S HOTEL is in the centre of the town, and in the midst of the trading part of the community. The house was inadequate in size to its business, and a large and very handsome addition has just been made to it, the rooms of which are spacious, airy and pleasant. The venerable proprietor has made a spirited and liberal outlay, by which he has added much to the beauty of the town, as well as promoted

the public convenience; and we trust he will receive that ample remuneration he so well deserves.

The NONOTUCK HOUSE is situated in Pleasant Street, near the Railroad Station, and in this respect, has its distinctive facilities. There cannot be a more unassuming or obliging man than its host Mr. MOREL.

A great deal of mechanical and mercantile business is done in Northampton. There are three SILK MILLS for the manufacture of Sewing Silk, of which article, more than $100,000 worth is manufactured annually. That of Messrs. Macomber & Parsons is situated at Greenville, (formerly called Bensonville,) between two and three miles from the post office. They employ 40 hands, mostly females, and turn out 10,000 pounds of manufactured silk, comprising sewing silk, twist, and saddler's and embroidery silk. They are all superior articles of their kind, being of beautiful finish, and containing a most brilliant lustre. Some of their productions were exhibited at the last Mechanics' Fair in Boston, and they were awarded a diploma and a silver medal for their superior excellence. Their sewings are of almost a numberless variety of colors, and their brilliant hues present an attractive spectacle as the skeins

are arranged upon their shelves, in bunches prepared for market. Their silk brings from $5,00 to $5,50 per pound.

The Mill of Messrs. Warner, Holland & Co. is nearer to Northampton than that last mentioned, but in the same direction. Twenty-five hands are employed; twenty-one of whom are females. Their manufactures amount to 6,000 pounds per annum of sewings, twist, saddler's and embroidery silk. They also produce all the variety of colors demanded by the public fancy, and, of the best kind. In addition to silk in skeins, they put it up on little spools, each spool containing fifteen yards of silk, which must be very convenient for seamstresses. For the trade, it is put up in boxes of 100 spools each.

These two mills are driven by water power.

The Nonotuck Mill is on the plain, a little north of Greenville, and is worked by steam. This concern, like the others, manufactures the various descriptions of sewings, of the best quality, and turns out about 5,000 pounds per annum. About twenty operatives are employed. The establishment is owned by S. L. Hinckley, Esq. and is superintended by Mr. S. L. Hill, as agent.

The Paper Mill of William Clark & Co. is

distant about a mile and a quarter from the centre of the town. This is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of best writing paper, and gives employment to from 75 to 100 hands; doing business to the annual amount of $100,000. It has both water and steam power.

At Greenville, there is also a COTTON MILL of considerable extent, of which Mr. J. Payson Williston is part owner, and director.

In the adjoining village of Leeds, WOOLLEN CLOTH is largly manufactured by Thomas Musgrave & Son. The broadcloths made here have the highest reputation in the market; and the first premiums have been repeatedly awarded them at the great exhibitions in this country. Mr. Musgrave is an Englishman. He acquired the knowledge of his business in Yorkshire; a county celebrated for the manufacture of superfine cloth; and to the skill he brought with him, he has added the practical experience of some thirty years. Few, if any, engaged in similar manufacture in this country, can say as much.

There are three establishments devoted to the Hydropathic treatment of patients. One is on ROUND HILL, and is under the medical superintendence of Dr. Chauncey A. Hall. Nothing can be more delightful than this location. The

view from Round Hill is one of surpassing beauty. It embraces all the features that in their combination, constitute the picturesque. Wood and water, vale and mountain, here blend their charms in most felicitous association, and produce a *tout ensemble* with which nothing that we are acquainted with can compete.

A second is at SPRINGDALE, about a mile and a quarter from the centre of the town. This is owned by Doctor E. E. Denniston. No situation can be more salubrious than this, and the prospects in all directions are charming.

Dr. Hall and Dr. Denniston are both regularly educated physicians, of many years experience. Dr. Hall graduated in America. Dr. Denniston, in Dublin and Edinburgh.

The third is situated at GREENVILLE, two miles and a half from the Connecticut, and the Northampton Railroad Station. This establishment is presided over by its proprietor, Doctor Charles Munde. This gentleman was one of the earliest disciples of Priessnitz, and is the oldest Hydropathic practitioner in America who was instructed by that distinguished individual. His professional capabilities are highly spoken of in several publications both in the German and English language. Dr. Munde's establishment is also very agreeably situated.

The reader will find more particulars concerning these institutions in the respective advertisements of these gentlemen at the end of the book.

Several men have lived in Northampton who were persons of much distinction. The first minister of the town was Rev. ELEAZER MATHER, who was ordained June 18, 1661. He died July 24, 1669. He was succeeded by Rev. SOLOMON STODDARD, who was ordained September 11, 1672. He continued his pastoral labors with very little interruption till his death on Feb. 16, 1729 in the 86th year of his age. He possessed, says President Dwight, probably more influence than any other clergyman in the province during a period of thirty years. By the people of his charge he was regarded with a reverence that will scarcely be rendered to any other man. The very Savages are said to have felt towards him a peculiar awe. His son, the Hon. JOHN STODDARD was a man of whom the venerable President Edwards closed a very high and honorable character by saying that "every thing in him was great; and perhaps there was never a man in New England, to whom the denomination of a great man did more properly belong."

President EDWARDS was the colleague and successor of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard. He

was dismissed June 22, 1750. The Rev. JOHN HOOKER succeeded President Edwards. He was ordained Dec. 5, 1753. He died Feb. 6, 1777. The Rev. SOLOMON WILLIAMS succeeded him. He was ordained June 6, 1778, and continued minister until his death in 1834 at the age of 82. Thus from the year 1661 to 1834, a period of 173 years, there were only five ministers, averaging upwards of 34 years each.

The Rev. DAVID BRAINERD the Missionary, died under the roof of President Edwards. His remains rest in the grave yard. His tomb is an object of reverential respect, and is visited by multitudes.

The Hon. JOSEPH HAWLEY, grandson of Rev. Solomon Stoddard, was one of the ablest and most influential men in Massachusetts Bay for a considerable period. His Excellency GOVERNOR STRONG, was a native and inhabitant of Northampton. His remains repose in the grave yard, as do those of Hon. ELI P. ASHMUN, ELIJAH H. MILLS, and ISAAC C. BATES, respectively Senators in Congress from this State; and also those of the late respected and hospitable Hon. JOSEPH LYMAN.

The name of STODDARD is still sustained in Northampton, by the descendants of the third, fourth and fifth generations, as are those of

STRONG and WILLIAMS by the sons of the Governor, and Rev. SOLOMON WILLIAMS. A venerable grand-daughter of President EDWARDS also resides in Northampton; but the name of HAWLEY was not perpetuated. Major H. left no descendants.

The village of Easthampton is situated on the west side of Mount Tom, and is distant four miles from Northampton. It contains a very extensive Button manufactory, that is well deserving of a visit from those who can appreciate mechanical ingenuity, and the proprietor obligingly permits its inspection. But the principal feature of the place is its noble Seminary for the youth of both sexes, which was founded and liberally endowed by the Hon. SAMUEL WILLISTON, at an expense of $55,000, and has been in successful operation ten years, having now an average attendance of about two hundred pupils.

On the east side of Mount Tom, and the Connecticut, lies the village of South Hadley.

Here is established the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. This institution was founded by the late Miss MARY LYON, who was for twelve years its Principal. This Lady died the 12th of March, 1849, but this Institution will be an enduring monument of her extraordinary ener-

gy of character and ardent christian benevolence.*

The Institution is principally devoted to the preparing of female teachers. At the same time it will qualify ladies for other spheres of usefulness. In the language of Miss Lyon, "the design is to give a solid, extensive, and well balanced English education, connected with that general improvement, that moral culture, and those enlarged views of duty, which will prepare ladies to be educators of children and youth."

Miss Lyon's remains rest on a spot belonging to the establishment. Over her grave is a beautiful monument of white Italian marble, consisting of a single square column, resting on a pedestal of granite. The inscriptions on the four sides are as follow:

On the west side:

"Mary Lyon. The Founder of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and for twelve years its Principal; a Teacher for thirty-five years, and of more than three thousand pupils. Born February 28th, 1797. Died March 5th, 1849."

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*Her Memoirs, compiled by the Rev. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, DD. L.L.D., President of Amherst College, have just been published by Hopkins, Bridgman & Co., Northampton.

On the north side :

" Give her of the fruits of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates."

On the south side :

" Servant of God, well done ;
Rest from thy loved employ :
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.

On the east side is the memorable sentence which Miss Lyon uttered in the last instruction she gave to her school, viz :

" THERE IS NOTHING IN THE UNIVERSE THAT I FEAR BUT THAT I SHALL NOT KNOW ALL MY DUTY, OR SHALL FAIL TO DO IT."

The total cost of the buildings and real estate connected with them was $60,000 ; that of the furniture $6,000 ; of the apparatus and library, $2500, making a total of $68,500, the whole of which was obtained by subscription.

The Seminary is now out of debt, and has funds to the amount of $1800.

The building will accommodate 220 young ladies, and such is the repute of the Institution, that there are many more applicants for admission than can be received.

South Hadley has many spots that afford most delightful prospects. Standing on the elevated bank of the river, and facing the northwest, you

look directly up the Connecticut where it passes between Holyoke and Tom; those mountains rising with precipitous boldness, on either side of the valley through the opening, the river is seen for two or three miles, enlivened by one or two lovely islands, while over the rich meadows that constitute the banks, are scattered trees, through which, half hidden, appears in the distance the village of Northampton; its more conspicuous edifices being only visible.

Just below South Hadley, at the distance of nine miles, on the line of the Connecticut River Railroad, lies the town of Holyoke whose present large mills and spreading buildings afford promise that it will, ere long, take rank with our largest manufacturing towns. Undoubtedly, it commands a water power infinitely greater than that enjoyed by any location at present devoted to manufacturing purposes. The dam built across the Connecticut is an unprecedented achievement of art, and well deserving of a visit from the tourist. Here,

"The skill of man arrests the mighty stream,
'Till now, not thought of in the wildest dream."

Here, also, is a splendid Hotel, which, in elegance of construction, judicious arrangement, and internal comfort has few equals, and no superior.

The village of Hadley is connected with Northampton by a bridge over the Connecticut. The river immediately above the town, leaving its general course, turns north-west; then, after winding to the south again, turns directly east; and thus, having wandered five miles, encloses, except on the east, a beautiful interval, containing between two and three thousand acres. On the isthmus of this peninsula, lies the principal street: the handsomest by nature in New England. It is a mile in length, running directly north and south; is sixteen rods in breadth; is nearly a perfect level; is covered during the fine season with a rich verdure; abuts at both ends on the river, and yields every where a delightful prospect.

There is a Grammar School here, that owes its foundation to funds left by the Hon. EDWARD HOPKINS, a former Governor of Connecticut.

In this town resided for fifteen or sixteen years WHALLEY and GOFF, two of those who composed the Court for the trial of King Charles the first, and who signed the warrant for his execution. They each bore the rank of Major General in the army of Oliver Cromwell, to whom Whalley was first cousin. Goff married Whalley's daughter. He was a member of the British Parliament, and was eventually called up to

the House of Lords by Cromwell, with whom he was in high favor for various services rendered him.* At the restoration of King Charles the second, Lord Goff was obliged to leave England, and, accompanied by his father-in-law Whalley, fled to America. They came to Hadley in the year 1664, and lived in the house of Rev. Mr. RUSSELL, the Minister. Whalley died in this house. Some years afterwards, the house was pulled down, and the bones of Whalley were found buried, just without the cellar wall, in a kind of tomb, formed of mason work, and covered with flags of hewn stone. After his decease, Goff quitted Hadley, went into Connecticut, and afterwards, according to tradition, to the neighborhood of New York. Here he is said to have lived some time, and the better to disguise himself, to have carried vegetables at times to market. It is stated that being discovered here, he retired to the colony of Rhode Island, and there lived with a son of Whalley during the remainder of his life.

The following story has been traditionally conveyed down among the inhabitants of Hadley. In the course of Philip's war, which involved almost all the Indian tribes in New Eng-

*Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain.

land, and among others, those in the neighborhood of this town, the inhabitants thought it proper to observe the 1st of September, 1675, as a day of fasting and prayer. While they were in the church, and employed in their worship, they were surprised by a band of savages. The people instantly betook themselves to their arms, which, according to the custom of the times, they had carried with them to the church, and rushing out of the house, attacked their invaders. The panic under which they began the conflict, was however so great, and their number was so disproportioned to that of their enemies, that they fought doubtfully at first, and in a short time began evidently to give way. At this moment, an ancient man with hoary locks, of a most venerable and dignified aspect, and in a dress widely differing from that of the inhabitants, appeared suddenly at their head; and with a firm voice, and an example of undaunted resolution, reanimated their spirits, led them again to the conflict, and totally routed the savages. When the battle was ended, the stranger disappeared, and no person knew whence he had come, or whither he had gone. The relief was so timely, so sudden, so unexpected, and so providential; the appearance, and the retreat of him, who furnished it, were so unaccountable;

his person was so dignified and commanding, his resolution so superior, and his interference so decisive, that the inhabitants, without any uncommon exercise of credulity, readily believed him to be an Angel, sent by Heaven for their preservation. Nor was this opinion seriously controverted, until it was discovered, several years afterward, that Whalley and Goff had been lodged in the house of Mr. Russell. Then it was known that their deliverer was Goff, Whalley having become superannuated sometime before the event took place. There is an obscure and very doubtful tradition, that Goff, also, was buried here.*

About four miles east of Hadley, situated on a pleasing eminence lies the town of Amherst, whose College, Observatory, Cabinet, and Academy, we have before mentioned. We name them again for the purpose of recommending the tourist to pay them a visit; and we are sure that after having seen the splendid contents of the Cabinet, one of the richest and most complete in the United States, he will feel disposed to thank us for our advice.

While at Amherst, the visitor will do well to ascend the College tower, the view from which

*Dwight's Travels in New England.

is extremely fine, and, in some respects, superior to that enjoyed from any other spot in the neighborhood.

We have mentioned the Sugar loaf mountain as one of the objects in the valley of the Connecticut, visible from Mt. Holyoke; and we may now add that none in that region is more picturesque. This conical peak of red sandstone rises almost perpendicularly five hundred feet above the plain, on the bank of the Connecticut, in the south part of Deerfield. As the traveller approaches this hill from the south, it seems as if its summit was inaccessible. But it can be attained without difficulty on foot, and affords a delightful view on almost every side. The Connecticut and the peaceful village of Sunderland on its bank, appear so near, that one imagines he might almost reach them by a single leap.—This mountain overlooks a spot that was the scene of one of the most sanguinary conflicts that occurred during the early settlement of this region. A little south of the mountain the Indians were defeated in 1675 by Captains Lathrop and Beers; and one mile north-west, where the village of Bloody Brook now stands, (which derived its name from the circumstance,) in the same year, Captain Lathrop was drawn into an ambuscade, with a company of "eighty

young men, the very flower of Essex County," who were nearly all destroyed.

The spot where Captain Lathrop and about thirty of his men were interred is marked by a stone slab; and a marble Monument about twenty feet high, and six feet square, is erected near the place, with the following inscription:

"On this ground Capt. Thomas Lathrop and eighty-four young men under his command, including eighteen teamsters from Deerfield, conveying stores from that town to Hadley, were ambuscaded by about 700 Indians, and the Captain and seventy-six men slain, Sept. 18th, 1675, (old style.) The soldiers who fell were described by a cotemporary historian, as "a choice company of young men, the very flower of the County of Essex, none of whom were ashamed to speak with the enemy in the gate."

"And Sanguinetto tells you where the dead
Made the earth wet, and turned the unwilling waters red."

This monument erected August, 1838."

A grave, probably containing the bones of the ninety-six Indians who were slain on this occasion, was found in the year 1835, nearly one hundred rods west of the road leading from Bloody Brook to Conway; and a little more than half a mile south-west of the grave of Lathrop.

Deerfield Mountain rises 700 feet above the plain on which the village stands. Standing near this point on the western edge of the mountain, a most enchanting panorama opens to view.

The alluvial plain on which Deerfield stands is sunk nearly 100 feet below the general level of the Connecticut valley; and at the southwest part of this basin, Deerfield river is seen emerging from the mountains, and winding in the most graceful curves along its whole western border. Still more beneath the eye is the village, remarkable for regularity, and for the number and size of the trees along the principal street. The meadows, a little beyond, are one of the most verdant and fertile spots in New England. Upon the whole, this view is one of the most perfect rural peace and happiness that can be imagined.

A few miles north of Deerfield, and in the same valley, but on higher ground, can be seen the lovely village of Greenfield. As we approach this place from the south, the view is really one of the most enchanting in the state.

"How gay the habitations that bedeck
This fertile valley! Not a house but seems
To give assurance of content within;
Embosomed happiness and placid love;
As if the sunshine of the day were met

By answering brightness in the hearts of all,
Who walk this favored ground."

Mount Toby lies in the north part of Sunderland, and west part of Leverett, and is separated from Sugar Loaf and Deerfield Mountain by Connecticut river. On various parts of the mountain interesting views may be obtained, but at the southern extremity of the highest ridge, a finer view of the valley of the Connecticut is obtained than can be got from any other eminence. Elevated above the river nearly 1000 feet, and but a little distance from it, its meanderings lie directly before you: and the villages that line its banks—Sunderland, Hadley, Hatfield, Northampton, and Amherst, appear like so many sparkling gems in its crown.

Mount Warner is a hill of less altitude than any before named, being only of 200 or 300 feet in height, but a rich view can be had from its top of that portion of the valley of the Connecticut just described. It lies in the north part of Hadley, not more than half a mile from the river, and its top can be easily reached by a carriage. A visit to it can, therefore, be performed by the invalid; and will form no mean substitute for an excursion to Holyoke or Toby.

Adjoining Northampton, and forming a beautiful drive, is the village of Haydenville. Here

is the manufactory of the celebrated *Hayden* and other Gold Pens. Here, also, are manufactured in Brass and plated metals, Steam Engine furniture and fittings, the finish of which is so perfect as to be well worth seeing; and the proprietors obligingly permit an inspection. But here, also, in a sequestered and picturesque valley, is a Cotton Mill, all the appointments of which are so nice, and the boarding houses attached to which are so perfect in their way, as, in our opinion, to entitle it to be considered a model establishment of the kind. The praiseworthy feature of it, to our thinking, is the considerate attention that has been bestowed throughout, to the health, convenience, and comfort of the operatives, most of whom, it will be remembered, are females.

The valley of the Connecticut abounds in objects of picturesque interest. Among those in this region, we may mention, Turner's Falls, Shelburne Falls, the Gorge or Glen in Leyden, and the Cascade in Leverett.

As our little manual makes its first appearance in the month of September, it may not be inappropriate to close with a remark or two on the autumnal scenery of the neighborhood we have endeavored to describe.

"Perhaps," says Dr. Hitchcock, "no country in the world exhibits, in its autumnal scenery, so rich a variety of color in the foliage of its trees, as our own. But it is particularly beautiful in the more mountainous parts of the land. The trees, whose leaves give the liveliest tints, are the maple, the walnut, and the sumach: while the pine and hemlock retain their deep green; and if these species be fantastically mixed on a mountain's side, they present a splendid drapery, which, though somewhat approaching to the gaudy, is yet extremely interesting. The change generally commences as early as the middle of September, and does not attain its full perfection till after several frosts of considerable severity. The change proceeds, undoubtedly, from an increased oxygenation of the coloring matter of the leaves; analogous changes being easily produced in the chemical laboratory by the addition to certain compounds,* as for example, the *Chameleon Mineral.* This process, in the eyes of a Chemist, does not seem, as I believe it does to most men, a condition of sickness connected with the decay and fall of the leaf. He views it rather as a beautiful illustration of the means which nature possesses to pro-

*Annales de chimie, et de Physique, Vol. 38: p. 415.

duce variety. True, it is one of the more advanced steps of vegetable life; but does not seem to be disease. Or, if any are disposed to consider it such, it ought to be looked upon as nature, descending joyfully in her richest dress, into her wintry grave, in exulting anticipation of a speedy resurrection.

The autumnal scenery of other lands may be dispiriting and dreary: not so in ours."

"What is there saddening in the autumn leaves?
Have they that 'green and yellow Melancholy,'
That the sweet poet spake of?—Had he seen
Our variegated woods, where first the frost
Turns into beauty all October's charms—
When the dread fever quits us—when the storms
Of the wild Equinox, with all its wet,
Has left the land, as the first deluge left it
With a bright bow of many colors hung
Upon the forest tops—he had not sighed."

BRAINARD.

DRIVES OR RIDES ABOUT NORTHAMPTON.

The following excursions are pointed out for the information of the visitor. They will be found to present varied, and very delightful scenery.

Westwood, the beautiful residence of Joseph I. West, Esq., adjoins the town of Northampton,

and both on account of its proximity and attractiveness, claims the first visit of the tourist. By the courtesy of the proprietor, the grounds are always open to the public.

From hence, if a drive or ride of some miles is contemplated, parties may proceed through South-street to the top of Pancake Plain, at the back of which is an elevation that commands a very fine view to the south, east and north. West of this is a road called the Button road, leading to Greenville, and from thence to Leeds. Here, the beautiful grove of Maple trees, extending the whole length of the street, has a very pleasing effect. From hence the road to Haydenville is by the river side, through a picturesque wooded glen. At Mr. Hayden's Mill visitors will wish to pause and examine its appointments; nor can they fail to be struck with the admirable neatness and perfect comfort of the operative's boarding houses. The residence of Mr. Saunders at this spot is a gem in its way.

The road home from Haydenville, is by the old turnpike road as far as the *Warner* place, then take the left hand road, by the *Dwight* place, as far as Springdale, and here, the left hand road down Prospect Hill.

A second drive is up King-street, to Honey-pot; from whence a foot path leads to a high spot called Elizabeth's Rock, that commands a most enchanting prospect in every direction. The ride should be extended up the Pantry road, and across the Railroad at the Hatfield station to Hatfield, and home by the Turnpike road. If desired, the Connecticut may be crossed at Hatfield, and the return be made through Hadley.

Another ride is by South-street, through the meadows, to Hendrick street; thence by Nashwonuck and Paskhomuck, to Williston's Button Factory, and so to the center of Easthampton, and home by the stage road.

Another is by the South road to Zenas Wright's corner, thence to Moody's corner at Robert's meadow, and home by the Greenville Water Cure and Silk Factories through Elm street.

The last we shall mention is to Old Hadley, taking the North road; then through Patrick Road to Amherst, thence to South Amherst, and home by the old Turnpike road.

SCHOOLS IN NORTHAMPTON.

Northampton has its full complement of Common Schools, and two High Schools. It has, also, a Collegiate Institute, the characteristic features of which we cannot better delineate than in the language of the Principal's circular:

"This Institution is designed to train youth thoroughly for admission into any class at any of our Colleges,—and, during the process, to give them a pleasant home in the same family with the Principal. If the time and resources of the pupil will permit, the study of the Ancient Classics will be so conducted as best to conduce to a perfect mastery of his own vernacular, and so combined with other studies, as to produce a symmetrical result, and be no less a preparation for other pursuits, than for a liberal education. Assistant Instructors in various departments will be employed as the exigencies of the School shall require. The pupils will be at all times under the supervision of one of their Teachers, and no pains will be spared by the Principal, to promote their health, comfort, and general well being, as well as their intellectual progress. The Bible will be made a text-book, but nothing sectarian will be inculcated. The pupils will be required to attend public worship

regularly upon the Sabbath, at some one of the churches of the various denominations in the place;—and, unless otherwise requested, the Principal will take them to the same church with himself."

We should not, however, discharge our duty to our readers if we omitted to say that LEWIS J. DUDLEY, ESQ., the Principal of the before mentioned Institution, is a gentleman of distinguished literary attainments, high moral character, and most amiable deportment. We have seen testimonials in his favor from men whose commendation is entitled to the highest consideration; and we think Northampton is fortunate in possessing the concentrated energies of one in whom there is a rare combination of the requisite qualities for conducting, to their utmost success, the dignified objects of such an institution.

This manual does not pretend to have described, or even mentioned, all the objects of interest in this region; but if it shall be found to aid the tourist in his peregrinations, and induce distant readers to visit the places to which attention has been called, it will, in some measure, fulfil the object of its publication.

THE TOWN OF HOLYOKE.

Since the earlier part of this Manual was in type, we have been favored by Mr. Charles W. Ranlet, (Paymaster of the Hadley Falls Company,) with the following particulars of the rise and progress of the new town of Holyoke. Mr. Ranlet's statistics were more diffuse and minute than we had room for; but those we give may be relied on for their truth and correctness, from the authenticity of the source from whence they are derived :—

In the fall of 1847 Messrs. Edmund Dwight and James K. Mills of Boston, associated with other influential capitalists, obtained possession of about 1200 acres of land on the west bank and the entire control of the water power on *both* sides of the Connecticut River, at Hadley Falls, for the purpose of establishing a manufacturing emporium. The entire cost of the first purchase was about four hundred thousand dollars. A Charter was obtained of the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1848, under the name

of Hadley Falls Co., with a capital of Four Millions of Dollars.

The dam was built in the year 1849; and having now been subjected to the ice and violent freshets of the past two years, it stands secure and uninjured, and affords every promise of its permanent durability.

The plan of the structure was designed by John Chase, Esq., of Chicopee, former Agent of the Company, under whose direction it was built, and of whose skill, it is a proud, and, we trust, will be an abiding monument. The length of the dam between the two abutments is 1009 feet—the height from the bed of the river varies as the bed varies, from 30 to 35 feet. About four million feet of timber, and 25,000 perches of stone were used in its construction. The abutments and guard locks contain 13,000 perches of solid masonry. A rough calculation of the lateral pressure which the dam sustains, gives nearly twenty-nine million pounds, and the vertical pressure is about three times that amount. The entire cost of the dam, exclusive of the abutments, is $150,000.

The water here has double the fall, and three times the volume of that at Lowell.

Simultaneously with the building of the dam,

works were in progress on the land, of corresponding magnitude and importance, and well worthy the enterprise and wealth of the Company. Two feeding canals were constructed, each 140 feet wide, and from 15 to 20 feet deep, with substantial walls, nine feet thick at the base. The first canal leading from the pond, runs in a southerly direction, at nearly a right angle with the river, about one-third of a mile, and is to be extended to over a mile in length. At a distance of 400 feet east of the canal, and running parallel with it, is another canal or raceway of the same dimensions. Between these two canals, in which there is a fall of 20 feet, are plats for 20 first class factories, and on the rising ground immediately west of the first canal, sufficient land is reserved for the necessary boarding houses. The second canal or raceway, leads into a third canal of the same size as the others, which takes a circuitous direction, following the course of the river, and is designed to be extended nearly two miles in length. Between this last canal and the river, sites for 36 Factories of the largest size are laid out. The water from this canal will pass through the factories directly into the river, at a fall of from 25 to 35 feet, according to the descent of the river.

Two large Cotton Factories (in one of which the finest lawns are made, containing from 19,000 to 30,000 spindles, according to the coarseness of the yarn,) 268 by 68, and five stories high, are already built on the upper canal, together with six blocks of three-story boarding houses, containing 72 tenements—a fire Office, Cotton houses, &c., all of which are intended for one corporation, and cost $1,000,000.

On the lower canal, a large machine shop, 448 by 50 feet, and four stories high, is in operation —connected with the machine shop, are a blacksmith shop and foundry of proportionate dimensions—store-houses, pattern-house, dry-houses, &c. Also, a large and handsome office building, and four blocks of two-story brick houses, containing 32 tenements, eight cottages, and numerous other houses for the accommodation of the mechanics, and others in the employ of the corporation.

There is also a large and capacious Reservoir on the hill in the northerly part of the village, capable of holding 2,500,000 gallons of water. This Reservoir is supplied from the river by a huge force pump, on a plan similar to those at Fairmount, near Philadelphia. These water works not only afford an abundant supply of

water for the ordinary uses of the place, but are exceedingly valuable in case of fires; and by the use of hydrants, render, in a large part of the town, the aid of fire engines unnecessary.

The town presents some of the most beautiful and attractive sites both for public buildings and private residences, that can be found in the valley of the Connecticut. On the elevated grounds west of the village, a full view can be had of the growing town, the falls, several miles of the river in either direction, and a large extent of surrounding scenery that partakes, under diversified features, of that beauty and grandeur which characterize the valley of the Connecticut.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARNER'S HOTEL,

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In the centre of Public business and trade.

New, spacious and airy Lodging Rooms, &c.

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L. RENSLOW,

One door west of the Post Office, in Warner's new Block, has fitted up a new, commodious and elegant establishment for

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at all hours of the day and evenings, and will spare no pains to make it the most desirable place of the kind in the country. The water is soft and agreeable, running from a pure living spring and is considered the best of fresh water for bathing.

L. R. has in connection an elegant Dressing Room for

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Northampton, Sept. 1851.

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A Livery Stable is attached. The Proprietors are obliging and gentlemanly. The Carriages and Horses are of the first class; and the Drivers careful and civil.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs, Medicine,

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS,

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Brushes, Dye-Stuffs and Groceries.

For Sale by **HILLYER & WOOD,**

Merchants Row, Northampton, Mass.

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NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

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New York, Boston and Springfield Daily Papers, on the arrival of each train. Weekly Papers, a great variety. All Monthly Publications received in advance of all other Offices. Fancy Goods, a great variety.

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Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

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Rich Silks and Shawls.

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Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk do.

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A large assortment.

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BLANKETS & COUNTERPANES,

Wool Frockings, Flannels, &c.

In short, every thing found at a Fashionable Dry Goods Store, can be obtained here at the lowest possible prices.

C. K. HAWKS & Co.

No. 1, MERCHANTS ROW, under the Holyoke Bank, Northampton, Mass.

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Watches & Jewelry repaired in the best manner, with punctuality and dispatch.

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A general assortment of Ribbons and Millinery Articles.

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Accessible by Rail Road from the North, South, East and West.

The far-famed Round Hill Estate—once the location of the celebrated Round Hill School—embracing a tract of fifty acres, and overlooking one of the most beautiful and enchanting landscapes in the world, has been converted into a RETREAT FOR INVALIDS.

The following are some of the advantages which render The Round Hill Retreat a desirable residence for invalids and their friends :—

1. Pure air—extensive and delightful scenery—and an elevated position, above the Connecticut River.

2. Large and pleasant Rooms and comforts and conveniences rarely found in similar Institutions.

3. A practical and experienced Physician who will see that his prescriptions are faithfully carried out.

4. Intelligent and efficient nursing by persons who understand it.

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7. A great variety of quiet and rural walks on the Estate and pleasant drives in the vicinity.

8. Gymnasium with Billiard Room and Bowling Alleys, and other athletic amusements.

9. Faithful Servants and the best of German Bath Nurses.

10. No pains will be spared to make this Institution the most useful and attractive in the country. The charges will be reasonable.

Address C. A. HALL, M. D., Resident Physician, or ALFRED RANDALL, Proprietor.

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"Of friends for whom we fond emotions cherish.
Secure the shadow ere the substance perish."

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WILSON & STARKWEATHER,

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Number limited to 20.

The establishment is situated on high table land, of sandy soil, about 120 feet above the level of the Connecticut, on a farm of some 40 acres, affording ample room for exercise. In the center of the estate, there is a never failing spring of the purest, and softest water; which is made available, at its source, for all hydropathic purposes.

"Aware of the principles Dr. Denniston proposes conducting it upon, we are induced to recommend his establishment for the treatment of chronic diseases of various kinds. We believe it to contain all the advantages of similar establishments, and have confidence in the skill and judgment, experience and prudence of Dr. D. to direct the application of the various remedial treatment according to the exigencies of the individual cases.

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Boston, Feb. 29th, 1848.

Northampton, Mass. 1851.

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